FUNERAL DIRECTORS FLANNER & BUCHANAN-172 North Illi-nois street. Lady embalmer, for ladies and children. Office always open. Telephone 641.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDENBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted.

WANTED-Agents in every city and town. Latest, best selling noveities; frequent ad-ditions to line and special credit system in-Great money-maker; just out. NATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Board wanted for the summer in the vicinity of N. Lilinois and Eighteenth st. Address R. N. C., Journal Office

FINANCIAL.

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over.
City property and farms.
C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. MONEY-To loan on Indiana farms. Low-est rates, with partial payments. Address C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Crawfordsville,

MONEY-To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest market rate: privileges for payment be-fore due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., Rooms 325-330, third or Lemcke Building, Indianapolis.

FINANCIAL-To loan. Any amount want in sums of \$100, \$200, \$300, \$500 to 600 on hest of terms. Can pay any time after one year. Our loans are all private money. CHAS. W. GORSUCH, 305 Indiana

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A ten years' established millinery business; best location in Terre Haute, Ind.; good reasons for selling. Ad-dress B. B., this office.

FOR SALE-Ten shares of our stock in company now organizing; payable weekly or nthly; is almost a guaranteed annuity; rofits from 160,000 early Southern fruit rees. Descriptive literature mailed free. AMERICAN FRUIT COMPANY, 36 West ashington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO LET-June 1, two apartments in Pressly Flats. CHENOWETH & CARSON, owners, 66 East Market street. . FOR RENT-Handsome brick house, corner

Home avenue and Pennsylvania street, mmediately. Inquire at 601 North Delaware. FOR RENT-At Hot Springs, Va., large stone house, with all modern improveents, with or without farm of 1,000 acres. Apply to L. DUNN, Hot Springs, Va. FOR RENT-221 College avenue; modern house of ten rooms; first-class order; bath and furnace. Apply 110 and 112 Massachu-GEORGE J. HAMMEL. setts avenue.

NOTICE. NOTICE-Princeton College. Examinations for admission will be held in Indianapolis at the Indianapolis Academy on Thursday and Friday. June 11 and 12, beginning at 10 a. m. on Thursday. Inquiries may be ad-dressed to Mr. Edwin S. Pearl, Indianapolis Academy. FRANCIS L. PATTON, President.

FOR EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-For merchandise new tenroom house with tower, lot contains one and one-eighth acre one block from new courthouse; splendid property; all clear; a snap for some one wanting to retire from business. Will make honest exchange. Lock Box 604, Monticello, Ind.

BUSINESS CHANCE. BUSINESS CHANCE-\$250 invested earns DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed prosals will be received by the County Com-issioners of Clay county, Indiana, until 12 o'clock noon, at the courthouse in the city of Brazil, said county and State, on Wednesimprovement of certain highways in Harrison township, Clay county, Indiana, to be known respectively as "The Feeder Dam and Clay City Road," a total length three (3) miles and 3,748 feet; "The Clay lty and Harrison Mines Road," a total feet; "The Clay City, Mid-iry and Brunswick Road." a otal length of six (6) miles and 2,360 feet; "The Clay City and Denmark Road," a total length of three (3) miles and 2,807 feet; and "The Middlebury and Kossuth Road," a total length of two (2) miles and 4,912 feet, by grading and macadamizing and otherwise improvement nproving of same in accordance with profiles, plans and specifications now on file in auditor's office in said county.

Parties submitting proposals for performance of said work will be required to accompany same with bond in denbie the amount of their bid for the faithful performance of their contract, if awarded, according to the plans, specifications and

eding to the plans, specifications and les as aforesaid, and for the payment d road, and for all labor and board of loyed thereon. dank bonds can be procured upon applithe right to reject any and all bids. In witness whereof, the said Board of ommissioners aforesaid have hereunto set ners' Court of said county at the ouse, in the city of Brazil, this 19th OHN J. HUFFMAN,

ROBERT H. TORBERT, EUGENE CORSAW, Board of Commissioners. THOMAS PHILLIPS, Auditor Clay County.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

National Military Home, Indiana. Treasurer's Office, May 20, 1896. oposals will be received at this

ncon, Tuesday, June 9, 1896, for and delivery of supplies at anch, National Home D. V. S., mantitles to be increased 10 per cent. if re-dired during the execution of the contract. Standards can be examined, and printed intructions and specifications, and blank pro-posals will be supplied upon application at this office. Samples presented by bidders will not be considered, unless same are salled for in specifications. The right is reerved to reject any or all proposals or to Envelopes containing proposals should be ndorsed: Proposals for supplies, N. H. D. V. S., and addressed to the undersigned.

Payment for the stores for which contract

be made is contingent upon the appro-ion by Congress of funds for the sup-of the National Home for Disabled inter Soldiers for the fiscal year ending sids aggregating over \$500 must be accom-nied by a certified check, payable to the dersigned treasurer, for at least 5 per at. of the amount thereof, which check it be forfeited to the National Home for uses or fails to enter into contract as rered; otherwise to be returned to the bid-H. O. HEICHERT, Treasurer, proved: JUSTIN H. CHAPMAN, Gov-

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAP-OLIS R. R. CO.

Office of Secretary, May 18, 1896. TO STOCKHOLDERS.-The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held at the office of the company at Indian-apolis, Ind., on Thursday, June 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the trans-action of any other business that may come before the meeting.

GEO, R. BALCH, Secretary. THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court. Room 3-Pliny W. Barthon mew, Judge. Annie E. Smith vs. Citizens' Street Railroad Company; damages. Jury returned special verdict and answers to interrogatories.

William H. Corbaley vs. Mrs. Ray; replevin. Dismissed and costs paid.

William E. Rockwood vs. John H. Sargent; account. Judge ordered verdict for

Savings and Loan Association vs Anthony J. O'Hara, et al.; foreclosure pend-ng. Judgment for plaintiff vs. defendant, anthony J. O'Hara for \$417.13. Jacob Hahn vs. Josephine Bell Hahn; di-

A Debt Long Due. Philadelphia Record. At last-at long lazt-after heart-breaking elay, the French spoliation claims have een in part provided for. Debts that were to the great-grandfathers to the exgreat-grandchildren or the persons to whom the claims may have been transferred. If republics be not ungrateful, their gratitude sometimes has a stretchy quality which wakes it very tenuous, faint and feebie.

THE MINIMUM

FREIGHT TONNAGE THE LIGHTEST IN ANY MAY FOR MANY YEARS.

Views of Prominent Railroad Men on Judge Wheeler's Decision-Railroad Earnings for April.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week over the fifteen lines a total of 20,807 ment in any week of many months, being 2,222 fewer loaded cars than were handled at this point in the corresponding period last year, and 1,476 fewer than in 1894. The St. Louis lines suffered in their business through the tornado. Both lines on Saturday began to deliver and receive freights at East St. Louis, although somewhat crippled in the service by the temporary facilities for handling freight. Inquiry as to the traffic of last week shows that the shipments of grain and cereal products and of provisions eastward increased slightly, but the shipments of flour were very light and those of live stock fell 200 cars below those of the preceding week; still the shipments of live stock through the entire month of May were largely in excess of any May in the history of the Indianapolis yards. The light flour shipments are felt the most by the roads, especially in export shipments, while the exports of provisions, starch and cerealine products compare favorably with former years in May. With an improved Eastern market the shipments of hides have been larger, and this is a more important item to the roads than would be supposed. Westbound traffic was light, being hardly up to that of the corresponding period last year. This is doubtless due to the dull business and unsettled condition of the money market. Were there not a good deal being done in iron structural work, both by the railways and in improving country highways, iron bridges replacing wooden structures, the ton-nage of low as well as high-class freight would be light. In harvesting implements there is a large movement, as usual at this season of the year. Local business has improved somewhat, fruits and vegetables being important features in both in-bound and bound shipments. Three of the roads ! street improvements. Local manufacturers are shipping more goods than at this time last year, but business is not as heavy at the city freight depots and in the loading and imloading yards as when the general business of the country is prosperous. Below is given the car movement for the week end-

ng May 30, and for the corresponding weeks of 1895 and 1894: Total movement21,807 24,034 21,976

Railroad Earnings. President Ashley, of the Wabash lines, has nade public his official statement for April, this year, and comparisons with April, 1895 and 1894, as follows:

\$960,124 747,039 \$873,481 788,362 Gross \$979,106 Op. exp \$213,085 Prop/exp'nse Net 10 m'ths 3,153,010 The Wabash system earned net in 1893

ings and expenses of the Pennsylvania lines east and west for the month of April and four months of 1896, with the same periods

Pennsylvania railroad, lines directly op All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie.

Gross earnings....Dec. \$73,200 Inc. \$589,200 ExpensesInc. 101,400 Inc. 648,300 Net earnings Dec. \$174,600 Dec. \$59.100 Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, direct-Gross earningsInc. \$188,100 Inc. \$522,300 ExpensesDec. 22,100 Inc. 265,800 Net earningsInc. \$210,200 Inc. \$156,500

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. Gross earnings Dec. \$80,200 Inc. \$639.00 ExpensesInc. 140,400 Inc. 936,40 Net earnings Dec. \$220,600 Inc. \$293,400 All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings.....Inc. \$185,300 Inc. \$529,600 ExpensesDec. 40,700 Inc. 459,900 Net earnings Inc. \$226,000 Inc. \$79,700 The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St Louis Railroad Company reports for April:

Gross earnings \$1,086,108 Oper'ting exp'nses 794,502 \$241,606 230,741 Net earnings Fixed charges.... Gross earnings\$11,481,974 Operating exp'nses 8,560,959 112,907 Net earnings \$921.015 Fixed charges 2,363,024

urplus \$557,991 The C., C., C. & St. L. earned in the third week of May \$221,657, a decrease as compared with the correspoding week of 1895 of \$48,457. Since July 1 the road has earned \$11,462,980. an increase over the corresponding period last year of \$157,483.

Judge Wheeler's Decision. The ruling of Judge Wheeler, of the United States District Court, sustaining the Joint Traffic Association agreement, is a source of much gratification to the higher officials of the Trunk and Central Traffic Association ines. Chauncey M. Depew says: "There never has been in the history of the country nuch care as that one. In the first place, four solid months were spent by the best authorities upon transportation matters in the country in formulating it in the crude form. These railroad men met almost daily at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach. Many came thousands of miles and staved here until the agreement was drafted. After hat the agreement was submitted to the railroad presidents, and for two weeks they studied the matter and remodeled it and drew it into an even more compact form. Stril unsatisfied, the matter was turned over to the counsel of the various roads interested. These lawyers, the ablest in the country neld a series of consultations. Anywhere that the agreement conflicted with the law it was modified, or else the offending provision stricken out entirely. Then, after all this trouble, and the realization of an ironclad agreement, it was submitted to the country. Immediately the Interstate-comnerce Commission attacks the matter, and we are glad that it did. We wanted the matter settled forever. This is the best agreement for the people, the railroads, the busi-ness men and every one in general that has ever been effected. It helps the Interstatecommerce Commission, if they would only see it. Under the old system of custing

George R. Blanchard, commissioner of esociation, says: "The decision is highly imortant, because it establishes the right ailroads in the domain that it covers, will materially help railroad interests. stablished the contention that the associaion carries out instead of violates the in-Commissioner Goddard, of the Trunk Line Association, says "The dismissal of the acion has been expected by railroad men, and, consequently, was not a surprise. The joint raffic agreement has been in full force since lan. I, and, there being no delay incident to the pending case, the decision will make no change. The practical operation of the agreement has resulted in a better maintenance of rates than ever before, and without any hitch. The people as well as the railroads are beginning to appreciate stability in transportation charges. The moral effect of the joint traffic agreement on the railroads outside of the association has al-

rates the traffic was distributed unequally

and transportation facilities were disorgan-

ready been pronounced, and there is no doubt that the decision will have a tendency to pro-mote similar organizations." E. B. Thomas, president of the Erie, says:
"The decision is of vital importance. Had it
been otherwise the solvency of the railroads
of the country might have been jeopardized.
Railroad interests will be immensely benefited by the decision. Furthermore, the public will reap great benefits from it."

Big Four Changes. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, will return to Cincinnati to-day, having been detained in New York longer than he had expected. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chithe office of Cornelius Vanderbilt, F. D. Comstock, treasurer of the Big Four, and cars, 15,572 being loaded, the lightest move- the assistant treasurer, now located in Cincinnati, resigned their positions, and the board elected C. F. Cox treasurer and Frederick Middlebrook assistant treasurer, with ffices at the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Mr. Comstock was then elected local treasurer at Cincinnata. The change was made in order that the finances of the C., C., C. & St. L could be managed in New York, it greatly simplifying the methods of handling the Big Four financial matters.

Belt Road Traffic. In the week ending May 30 there were transferred over the Belt road 13,835 cars, against 14,340 in the week ending May 23. Last week Belt road engines handled 1,243 carloads of live stock, against 1,158 in the previous week, and Belt road engines handled for industries on its line last week 687 cars, against 748 cars in the preceding week.

Traffic Notes. In the week ending May 30 Indianapolis lines handled 5,285 empty cars, 208 fewer than in the preceding week. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis andled at this point last week 1,187 cars, 33 being loaded, a decrease of 43 cars. The Lake Erie & Western handled at Inlianapolis last week 492 loaded cars, an

increase over the preceding week of ten

The Big Four lines proper handled at Indianapolis last week 8,981 cars, 6,801 being loaded, 355 fewer than in the preceding The Peoria & Eastern lines did better last week, handling at Indianapolis 1,770 loaded cars, against 1,509 in the week end-

The Bee-line division of the Big Four again leads all other dummies, handling at Indianapolis 2,098 loaded cars, 37 more than in the week ending May 23. The Vandalia last week brought into In dianapolis 919 and forwarded west loaded cars. Of the in-bound business 153 cars were loaded with live stock.

3,179 being loaded, 216 fewer than were handled at this point in the week preceding. The Monon handled at Indianapolis last week 638 cars, 468 being loaded, exactly the same number of loaded cars that was received and forwarded in the week ending

Personal, Local and General Notes. General Manager Prevost, of the Pennsyl vania, returned from Europe on Saturday All the officers of the insurance department of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers C. J. Clifford has been appointed superin-

tendent of motive power of the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern. It is said the Pennsylania lines are arrang ing to set a pace for their fast frieght trains which will astonish competitors. It, is stated officially that seventy-fiv miles of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gul will be opened for business on July 1: The offer of President Green, of the Texas Midland, to extend it to Paris, Tex., for cer-

tain financial considerations has been re-The Pittsburg & Lake Erie has ordered ive new passenger engines with 68-inch drivng wheels, large steaming capacity, and equipped with modern devices. The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis will hold their annual meeting in this city June 11, and those of the Indianapolis, Rockport & Chattanooga

The Pennsylvania company has been authorized by the Joint Traffic Association managers to sell excursion tickets to all Colorado common points, which is a new departure for the Pennsylvania lines. To-day C. R. Ryan becomes city ticket and

passsenger agent of the Illinois Central at Cincinnati. W. J. McBride succeeds Mr. Ryan at Louisville in a similar position with the Chesapeake, Ohlo & Southwestern. The traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy says there are 10,500,000 bushels of corn and 3,000,000 bushels of wheat still stored at stations on their lines, not ncluding that held on the Missouri river di-

The Lake Shore has in the last seven years broken up several thousand ten-ton cars substituted therefor cars with a carrying capacity of twenty and thirty tons, which are now necessary for economic oper-The bonded debt of the Chicago & Eastern

Illinois has been increased by listing on the New York Stock Exchange some additional securities, to \$7,487,000 on the C. & E. I. proper, and to \$4,625,000 on the Chicago & Indiana Coal, operated by the C. & E. 1. The fast train run between Pittsburg and Cleveland over the Pennsylvania line for

thirty-seven days in succession arrived at each terminal on exact schedule time. The distance is eighty-three miles and the running time is 103 minutes, the train making three stops. Harry H. Rogers to-day becomes commer-cial agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, with headquarters at Cleveland. No man knows the value of Cleveland as a shipping point better than does Oscar Murray, and he wil

out strong men there to care for the B. & Several of the clerks in the Vandalia of ices at this point and at Terre Haute have been temporarily transferred to St. Louis to take places of those who were killed in the offices of the Vandalia at East St. Louis. From general agent Rodney's office, in this

to St. Louis. The draughtsmen in the office of the Pennsylvania company at Fort Wayne have com leted the drawings and specifications for he new mogul engines, which are to be built for the Vandalia, and the contract for build ing twenty-two engines of this type has been awarded to the Pittsburg locomotive

works, which will begin the construction A number of men have been transferred from the Panhandle to the Vandalia to go to St. Louis, and construction trains have also been sent to aid in clearing up the wreckage. J. J. Turner, vice president and general manager, and Harry Miller, general superintendent of the Vandalia main line, have been on the ground much of the time

directing operations, and the wreck is pro-Some years ago the Lake Shore Railroad Company wrote off over \$10,000,000 from its surplus account, and this year a similar writing off will take place, eliminating from both sides of the balance sheet various ac-counts which it is deemed best to dispose of in that manner. With this writing of the Lake Shore will have devoted something over \$35,000,000 from earnings to improve ments, acquisitions of property, etc., against which no securities have been issued.

God and I in space alone. And nobody else in view. "Where are the people, O Lord,"

"The earth below and the sky o'erhead And the dead whom I cace knew? "That was a dream," God smiled and said "A dream that seemed to be true.

There were no people living or dead. There was no earth and no sky o'erhead-There were only myself and you." 'Why do I feel no fear." I asked. "Meeting YOU here this way? "For I have sinned, I know full well; And is there heaven, and is there hell, And is this the Judgment Day?"

"Nay! those were but dreams," the great God said: "Dreams that have ceased to be. There are no such things as fear and sin; There is no you-you never have been-There is nothing at all but me!" Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Chap Book.

This Is America.

Philadelphia Press. A German newspaper in Chicago is tr ng to induce Americans to read its Sunday issue so that they may laten the German anguage. That is all very well, but mightn't it be better to have the urmy of Germans ! Chicago read the American newspapers and thus learn the English 'acquage? This is America—not Germany.

The Name of It.

"It is only too true," remarked the Lady Eug, somewhat bitterly, "that the word has come to an invidious sense. The term woman is much to be preferred

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harold Frederic's Latest Venture in the Field of Fiction. Harold Frederic has written several novels, all of which are thoroughly American in character, although he has spent many of his later years abroad. All of these novels, too, are far above the average merit, both in literary style and the quality which holds the reader's interest, yet for some reason none of them has even attained popularity. "The Copperhead" described a phase of life common to thousands of Northern neighborhoods during the war, where the one Southern sympathizer was virtually boycotted by all loyal citizens, and the description was admirably done. "Seth's Brother's Wife' was a realistic picture of family life in a country district-a family in which one brother made a financial success and assumed authority over his brothers and sisters in consequence. Mr. Frederic's latest venture, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," seems likely to reach a much wider circulation in this country, possibly because, with cowardice. with the imitative American habit, the reading public here accepts it for its success in England, where it was first published under the title "Illumination." The difference in titles is not explained, and neither is particularly happy. The "Degeneration" of Theron Ware would be more fitting, as, even at his lowest estate, the way to recover his moral and religious standing was open him according to the teachings of the church he abandoned. Ware was a young minister of the Methodist denomination, ignorant and innocent, but earnest and with considerable native ability and religious

zeal. His second charge was a small church in the village of Octavius, in the State of New York. Octavius was a manufacturing point, and a large part of its people were Irish Catholic factory hands—people with whom Ware had never come in contact before. His own church was a hard one to please; its trustees were narrow-minded, grasping, penurious men, and he found no sympathetic companionship among the members. By accident he became acquainted with the Catholic priest and the accomplished daughter of the magnate of the town-a wealthy manufacturer. These two took a fancy to the young pastor because of his boyish ingenuousness, and cultivated him for a time. They opened to him a new world of culture, refinement and luxury, and new vistas of thought, and this changed outlook proved his ruin. He had not the moral stamina, perhaps not the mental capacity, to assimilate these new ideas with his old theories of life. He onged for luxury; he read Renan and felt that he must enjoy a freedom of thought odist pulpit; his ministerial bonds began to chafe and he began to see faults, never before discovered, in his wife. This last, however, did not occur until he had fallen in love with the rich Miss Madden. This young woman is the least life-like creation in Mr. Frederic's book. He may have found her counterpart somewhere, but never in country village with no family associations and only a four years' course in a convent school to make her the accomplished, if erratic, woman of the world she is repre-Very much more interesting characters are Brother and Sister Soulsby, raisers." Sister Soulsby, in particular, is a inique and highly entertaining personage. The author of the tale is evidently thoroughly familiar with the machinery of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his description of the manner in which Sister Soulsby "worked" the brethren into contributing the sum of money needed is one of the most effective chapters in the book. The sidelights incidentally thrown upon the method of the Roman Catholics show an artistic hand. In viw of the manner in which the gifted Miss Madden had led the unsophisticated preacher on, her denunciation of him, when at last he became obnoxious, is hardly less than brutal, and

oreates a feeling of pity for the poor wretch. His final restoration to self-confidence under the care of Sister Soulsby and his departure toward the setting sun leave the way open to a sequel which shall bring him back from the far West as a Populist member of Congress. He is hardly of enough consequence for the reader to care to hear more of him; but Mr. Frederic has certainly made a good story out of the ministerial chapter of his life.

"Protection and Prosperity." The most comprehensive and valuable work that has been issued on the subject of which it treats is "Protection and Prosperity," by George B. Curtis. There have been many previous essays, treatises or historical sketches regarding the effects of tariff legislation, but nothing at all approaching this for thoroughness and completeness. There are chapters on the commerce of ancient nations, on the rise of the Italian cities, on the commercial progress of the Netherlands, on every phase of economic development of England down to the present time. Then follow several chapters on Germany, France, Russia and other leading commercial nations, and finally a very complete survey of the tariff nistory of the United States, including an account of the Gorman-Wilson bill and its effects. The author evidently believes that the only sound basis of an economic policy is the experience of nations, and to find out what that experience has been he traverses the whole range of commercial history, both ancient and modern. In so doing he gives proof of very extensive and conscientious study, yet he never cumbers his pages with nerely curious information or wanders from his subject to make a display of learning. There is no difficulty in discovering the relevancy of what he says. Every period that he describes has its definite economic moral. The commercial history of England is treated in 350 compactly written pages. Following the discussion of the tariff question in the United Kingdom, about 160 pages are devoted to Germany, France, Russia and other continental countries, presenting for the first time a connected account of the the first time a connected account of the industrial development, tariff legislation and commercial history of these nations. A which the author regards as of vital interest istory of the tariff question in the United states is then taken up in its order, and all the tariff laws which have been enacted from 1789 to the McKinley bill in 1892 are explained. The depression in trade following the low tariffs of 1837, 1846 and 1857 is shown to have resulted from an attempt to establish free trade. Again, the business activity and industrial growth resulting from the protective tariffs of 1824, 1828 and 842 are contrasted with the opposite results low duties. The protective tariff period of 1862 to 1892 is then taken up in considera-ble detail and the flourishing condition of the country is described. The causes which made the McKinley bill a necessity, its valous features and the magnificent results which followed its enactment are presented Chapters are also devoted to the growth of agriculture, the cotton, woolen, iron and steel and various industries of the country here is a chapter on the recent revival of the free-trade movement, the election of Mr. Cleveland and the effects of the Gorman-Wilson bill. The work is concluded with an economic discussion in which definitions are given and the dividing lines beointed out. The scientific ousls of protection and free trade and the various propo-sitions contended for by the respective par-ties are fully discussed and explained, and the argument is enforced by numerous sta-

troductions, written, respectively, by Hon. William McKinley, Speaker Reed and Hon. Levi P. Morton. The book contains 896 pages and makes a volume of generous size. Cloth. \$3.75. Published by the Pan-American Publishing Company, 111 Fifth avenue. New York. The Trent Affair.

tistical tables. There are three separate in-

The Bowen-Merrill Company has recently issued a book, entitled "The Trent Affair," by Mr. T. L. Harris, of Chicago, which recalls to those who remember the war period one of its most painful episodes. Few of the newer generation have any distinct idea of this event, which caused Great Britain to disclose its hostility to the North. The author has made a faithful study of the subject. Each of his statements is sustained by official papers, and the printed opinions of men in authority, both in Great Britain and in this country. He makes it very clear that nearly all of the men of national influence in Great Britain were hostile to the Union. Even Mr. Gladstone turned prophet to say that the North could not restore the Union, accused us of being cowardly, and said that "Jefferson Davis had made a nation." And, yet, it is or has been one of many American fads to express worshipful admiration for "the Grand Old Man."

With this state of feeling in Great Britain, Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy, took two Confederate commissioners from he British steamer Trent. He did thi without orders. The British government had een seizing men on American ships and forcng them to join the British navy, under he pretext that the men thus taken were British subjects. Now that an American cap tain should take two citizens of the United States, bound on a treasonable errand, from a British ship, was held to be an insult to that government, which required ample and prompt reparation. It furnished the ruling element in Great Britain the pretext which Bailey, is a clever study of American life trinsically worth a gold dollar we will have

hey had been seeking, to make war union or compel our government, after people had been elated by the act of ain Wilkes, to pursue Captain Wilkes, to pursue a course which would humiliate and exasperate the people of the North. As drawn by Lord Palmerston the dispatch to our government was most exasperating; but, fortunately, Queen Victoria and her husband, the latter, especially, had kindly feeling toward the United States, whose government and people, but a few months earlier, had received their son, the Prince of Wales, with every demonstration of good will. The modification of this dispersion with the prince of the source of t patch was the last work that Prince Albert did. As it was the dispatch was peremptory, in that it instructed the British minister to leave the country if the British demands were not complied with in seven days. No such demand was ever made upon any government by another for such an act. The fair inference was then, and must be now that the British Ministry, which had al ready sent ships into waters adjacent to the United States, and troops to Canada, desired to force us into war at a time when we were engaged in a life and death strug-gle for national existence. Secretary Seward found pretexts for the surrendering of the rebel commissioners, which filled the Ameri-can people of the North with wrath, but under the existing conditions, it was the only thing which could be done. It was then that Mr. Gladstone taunted the American people

Perhaps no one thing has caused so much dislike for Great Britain in this country as the Trent affair. It came at a time when Great Britain could have helped the North very materially by assuming a friendly attitude. On the contrary, the controlling ele-ment was against us, and did all that it could to break down the North—a fact which Mr. Harris's book makes very clear by quotng al! the authorities.

Miscellaneous Books. In the preface to "Extraordinary Cases, the author, Henry L. Clinton, says: "Having spent forty years of my life in the active practice of law in the city of New York, and having been engaged in many celebrated cases in which life and liberty were at stake, and in almost every variety of noted litigation, involving amounts ranging from one hundred dollars to one hundred millions of dollars, it has occurred to me that sketches of a few of these cases, with (in some instances) my arguments in them, might be of sufficient interest to the profession and the general public to be worthy of publication. I am quite aware that in respect to most cases they interest only the parties concerned and their immediate friends—they have no intrinsic or permanent interest whatever. Yet there are a few cases of peculiar and extraordinary character which, if published, never lose their interest. I have endeavored to embrace such, and only such, in this volume." From this one may infer the character of the book, which besides sketches of remarkable cases contains anecdotes of judges, lawyers & Brothers.

Volume IV of "The Winning of the West," by Theodore Roosevelt, is issued. the Journal. This one covers the period from 1791 to 1807, which included the finally successful war waged by the United States against the Northwestern Indians and the acquisition and exploration of the vast region that lay beyond the Mississippl. By these events the boundaries of the old Wes were at last made certain, and the new West, the far West, the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, was added to the national domain. The story is one of great import and thrilling interest, and it is admirably told. Each of the four vol-umes is complete in itself. Put together they constitute a harmonious whole. The work is a valuable addition to American history. Cloth, \$2.50. New York: G. P.

"Maud Wilder Goodwin" author of "The Colonial Cavalier," has written a new story. "White Aprons" is a Virginia romance of the olden time. Its scene is in part Virginia and in part the court of Charles the Second. The historical basis of the romance is the episode known as "Bacon's Rebellion," in the time of Governor Berkeley, but the author has woven into it a charming love story, and given to the whole narrative much dramatic interest. At the court of Charles II the heroine meets with many notable men, among them being the King, Buckingham, Kneller, Dryden and Mr. Samuel Pepys. Much of the charm of the stroy lies in the seemingly perfect reproduction of the colonial Virginia life. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Little,

Brown & Co. "Cold Dishes for Hot Weather" is the appropriate title of a seasonable book which has the twofold purpose of providing a series of palatable dishes for the capricious summer appetite and of sparing the forces of the housekeeper at a season of the year when ingenuity and energy are alike apt to flag. The service of cold food is not well enough understood in our country, where, with our occasionally intemperate climate and the universal use of ice, it would seem to be particularly well adapted. The information is given in the form of terse receipts, which include all divisions of the bill of fare from consomme through fish, meats, poultry, game and salads to desserts of various kinds. Cloth, \$1. Harper & Brothers.

"What They Say in New England," Clifton Johnson, is a compilation of the signs, sayings and superstitions which are or have been current in New England. While most of the sayings have a foreign ancestry they have been changed materially in many instances by being given a peculiarly local twist. For convenience the mat-ter is classified under numerous headings. such as money, luck, warts, tea grounds snakes, love and sentiment, weather, etc. The book is unique in style as well as in character. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Lee &

A book by a preacher and for preachers is 'Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry," by Rev. D. D. S. Gregory. It covers the whole field of ministerial duty in its relation to present conditions and exigencies, and points to the promotion of pulpit efficiency and the spread of the gospel. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued a new edition of "The Question of Copyright," by George H. Putnam, which was originally published in 1891. This edition brings the subject up to date. It comprises the full text of the United States copyright law, a summary of the copyright law of other countries, and a general discussion of copyright interests and legislation. It is a complete compendium of valuable information on the copyright question. Cloth, \$1.75.

"A Handbook on Currency and Wealth," by George B. Waldron, is a compilation of varied information and statistics concerning the money systems, currencies and finances of different countries. The statistics relative to the accumulation and distribution of wealth in the United States are particularly valuable. A very useful handbook for politi-cal speakers and writers of all parties. Flexble cloth, 50 cents New York: Funk &

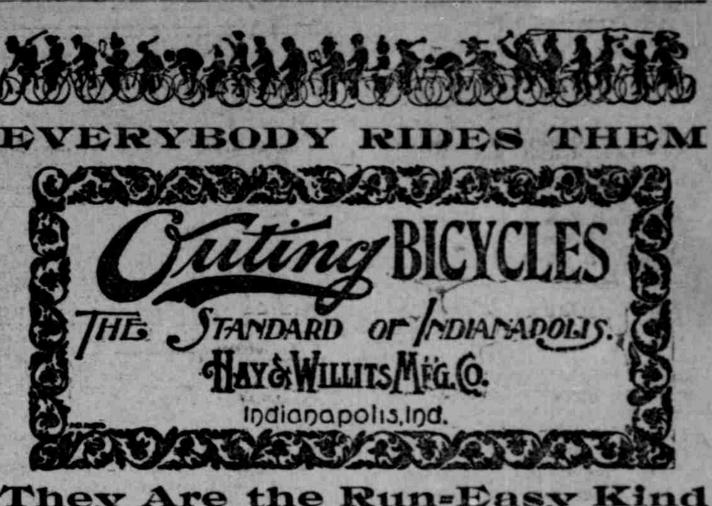
"The Cavallers," by S. R. Keightley, is semi-historical novel, the scene of which is laid in the time of Oliver Cromwell. It deals with the stirring events of the civil war and also carries a pretty romance. The sketches of Cromwell as he appeared at an inn and in Whitehall are of peculiar interest. Cloth, \$1.50. Harper & Brothers.

"The Standard Hymnal," edited by C. C Converse, is a collection of sacred hymns for general use. It consists largely of old new ones suitable for church, Sunday school, prayer meeting, Christian Endeavor meetings, etc. New York: Funk Wagnails Company. -"Talks to the King's Children," by Rev.

Dr. Shall, is a second series of "Object Sermons to Children," by the same author. It is a collection of short practical stories five-minute talks to serious-mi Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette "Wil o' the Wasp" is a sea story of the war of 1812. It purports to have been "edited

by Henry Lawrence, United States navv. and now brought before the public for the first time by Robert C. Rogers." It is a well-told story and has a salt-sea flavor. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's The latest issues in Macmillan & Co.'s "Temple" edition of Shapespeare are "Romeo and Juliet" and "Titus Andronicus," in a separate volume with preface and glos-

sary. This is a very choice edition, very carefully edited and beautifully printed. The price of each volume is 45 cents. "A History of the American Tariff," by E. C. Lewis, is a condensed account of American tariff legislation from 1780 to 1860. The work contains nothing new, but in the absence of a more comprehensive one it is a convenient handbook. Paper, 25 cents. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.



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G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a new edi-

tion of Thomas Paine's once celebrated work, "The Age of Reason." It is an able work, and has been, in some respects, much misconstrued. The edition is edited by M. D. Conway, author of the best biography of Paine. Cloth, \$1.25. "The Fisherman and His Friends" is the title of a series of revival sermons preached

by Rev. Louis H. Banks, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The volume contains thirty-one sermons and in their collated form they are interesting additions to devotional literature. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Com-'The Mercantile Agencies Against Comnerce," by W. Y. Chinn, is an earnest and

ngenious argument to prove that mercantile agencies as now conducted are an infringement of private rights and an injury to business. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Books Received. "The Mystery of Paul Chadwick," a novel John W. Pootgate, Chicago: Laird &

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"Clara Hopgood," a novel by Mark Ruther-"Lincoln's Campaign, or the Political Revo-lution of 1860," by O. H. Oldroyd; illustrated. Chicago: Laird & Lee. "St. Anvis," a novel by W. E. Norris. Pa-per covers, 50 cents. New York: The Cas-sell Publishing Company.

"Mr. Wayt's Wife's Sister," a novel by Marion Harland. Paper, 50 cents. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. "The Light That Lies," a novel by Cockburn Harvey. Stiff covers, 75 cents. Phila-delphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. "The Temptress," a novel by William Le Quenx, author of "Guilty Bonds." Cloth, \$1.00. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Com-

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der, author of "The Wooing O't," etc. Paper covers, 50 cents. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. "A Village Drama," a novel by Vesta S. Simmons. Published in the "Unknown" Library by the Cassell Publishing Company. tiff covers, 50 cents. "A Whirl Asunder," a novel by Gertrude Atherton, author of "Before the Gringo Came." New York: Frederick A. Stokes Com-

pany. Price, 50 cents.

"Germania," a monthly magazine, for the study of the German language and literature. Price, & a year. Published by the Germania ublishing Company, Boston. "A Flash of Summer," a novel by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," etc. Cloth, \$1.60. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

As to Bimetallism.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal, Your editorial of May 28 on "The Free Silver Democratic Bolt" is another proof of how much the self-respecting members of that party owe to the Journal. Since the question is up, will you allow me to say that it is not silver that the sound-money nen object to, but unnecessary fluctuations n the standard of value. There is no objection to bimetallism at a stated ratio, exion market converts it into monometallism of the cheaper metal. We are now on a ince 1879. Let us not invite needless ap-rehension and inconvenience, not to say isaster, by taking out five of the dimes in or measure of value. The only need we have for the dollar is because it is of un changing value and convenient. "Oh, but it has varied in value in the past," retorts the free-coinager. Admitted, and who can help it now? All we can do is to take care

vides that, after a certain date, say twelve stay put, and which no sound-money man will object to unless he is a narrow-minded goldbug. If the silver faction asks more favorable terms than these, let it prepared for defeat. FREMONT SWAIN. Indianapolis, May 29.

THE MONUMENT GROUPS.

Regent Packard Tells Why the Board Has Been in Favor of Stone.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Board of Monument Regents have gone back to the original design of the monument made by Bruno Schmitz and have de cided upon Indiana stone as the material out of which to construct the groups for the east and west sides of the monument. This action, as might be expected, has aroused some controversy, some preferring that these groups should be executed in bronze. For the Board of Regents it is sufficien that their action is in accordance with the original design of Mr. Bruno Schmitz, the designer of the monument. They believe that all important departures from his plans have been injurious, and, so far as is yet possible, they intend to come back to them. They have also in their support the opinions of an artist of Indianapolis, Mr. J. H. Mahoney, destined to be one of the foremost sculptors of America, and of Frederick MacMonnies, whose name alone carvies a great weight of authority.

But, after all, it does not need the weight of great names to justify the regents is their action. The dominating features of the of stone. Unlike the astragais, they are s placed on the monument as that they she seem to grow naturally out of it. to be so executed as to appear chiseled out of the great shaft itself. This could not be it they were of bronze. They would seem then to be stuck on, and at a distance would be only black patches against the gray stone to which they would be attached. Let the eye follow the lines of the column from the foot of the Victory statue down past the astragals, which are but bands around it, and distinct enough to demand that they differ in color from the stone, and thei dropping down lower, there is seen blooming out from the stone itself, as the lines widen these groups, as though born from the rock children of the great mother that rises high above them. How incongruous it would be eign object such as bronze would be, how-ever gracefully molded. The surprise of it would give a great shock to the artistic sense, and would be the ogre of a nightmare instead of a lovely agreement with the ease of harmonious and natural development. This would bring the repose solute congruity-the other would bring paralysis of the artistic sensibility. verely criticised for some things for which it not responsible, and for others which were ents. Much fun has been had at the ex-They were made as they are because of a lack of money to do better, and they were completed before the present board had any existence. The "gaspipe flagpoles" have occasioned no end of amusement in some quarters. Not one visitor in a thousand we ever have thought of them if they had no been made so prominent in the press, regents found it necessary to light iles, that do not interfere in the least with the view of the monument, were chosen as he most practicable means of lighting they will stay there until a better metho is found, when they will be removed. The The regents have two objects-to see to that the monument, in all its details, shall be a splendid work of art, worthy of the State and its "stient victors," and that in accomplishing this they shall keep within



the limits of the money they have at com-

mand. They desire not to violate any true art conceptions in their work. They will do

the best they can and submit it all to the

JASPER PACKARD.

judgment of their contemporaries and

New Albany, Ind., May 30.